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wonder of an age. At the same time, there is a lucidness of arrangement and a precision of method, which happily distinguish it from the shapeless masses of erudition that have been so often issued from the German press. Mr. Hurd's style is not always as transparent as his method, and a sentence sometimes needs a second reading to be thoroughly understood; but his thought is always clear, and the labor bestowed in enucleating it is never wasted.

30. — *The History of the United States, from their Colonization to the End of the Twenty-Sixth Congress, in 1841.* By GEORGE TUCKER. In 4 vols. Philadelphia: J. Lippincott & Co. 1856–1858. 8vo. pp. 670, 518, 526, 507.

MR. TUCKER gives, in a single chapter of a hundred pages, a *résumé* of the history of the Colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence, and the rest of the work is devoted to the Confederation and the United States. It is a political and national history, rather than a comprehensive narrative of important events, and the author's evident aim is to present from the Southern point of view such questions and subjects as have a sectional bearing, and have furnished the grounds of sectional controversy. Though, in the portions of the work which we have found time to read, we often dissent from him, we render our cordial testimony to his candor, generosity, and patriotism. He occupies the ground, which he has an undoubted right to occupy, of a friend of Southern institutions, with the full recognition, not only of the right of dissent, but of the *prima facie* reasons for it, on the part of those whose social environments and political training have been widely different from his own. He is a friend of the Union, and an advocate for mutual concessions, and believes that the slave question will, in process of time, become more manageable, by the proportionate diminution of the colored race, and by emigration to Africa, especially if it should receive efficient aid from the State and General governments. We regret that we can now afford so little space to a work so able, and hope at some future time to recur to it for the more thorough examination of the views which it maintains, and the policy which it defends. Meanwhile we commend it to our Northern readers, as adapted to make them, not less strenuous advocates of freedom, but more tolerant of opinions which must be understood and appreciated before they can be successfully encountered, on the floor of Congress or from the press. The *argumentum ad invidiam* has already been urged to a dangerous extremity; freedom needs far different weapons and champions.